

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY Bulgaria

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. The 27 Infantry Regiment  
2. Unidentified Task Unit in Plovdiv  
3. Draft Deferrment

DATE DISTR. 1 April 1953

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REFERENCES

25X1

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The 27 Infantry Regiment in Pazardzhik.

1. The 27 Infantry Regiment is stationed in Pazardzhik in barracks located just west of the railroad station in the Kazarnski Kvartal (Barracks Quarter) of the city. The barracks are made up of several buildings surrounded by a brick wall approximately two meters high. Some of the barracks buildings are one story while others are more than one story.
2. A training field is situated next to the barracks. [redacted] units of 80-100 men on the training field. The men were armed as follows: 25X1
  - a. Ordinary rifles;
  - b. Submachine gun with drum magazine; and
  - c. Automatic rifle (Italian: fucile mitragliatori).
3. [redacted] on the training field, four or five cannons of unspecified caliber, having barrels between three and four meters long. The guns had rubber-tired wheels, and each piece was drawn by two pairs of horses. [redacted] the guns were for use against tanks. 25X1
4. On different days [redacted] not more than five or six trucks at a time entering and leaving the barracks. The vehicles were Soviet ZIS and German models. 25X1
5. [redacted] there were no units or headquarters other than the regiment described above, in the Pazardzhik area. [redacted] in Pazardzhik a general, a colonel, and a lieutenant colonel. 25X1
6. Tank Unit in Plovdiv [redacted] a formation of not less than 20 tanks transiting the city of Plovdiv. [redacted] 25X1

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STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC									
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Draft Deferment

7. Young men eligible for the draft who are enrolled in universities may obtain a deferment up to 26 years of age, at which time military service is obligatory even for those who have not graduated.

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Judicial System: Lawyers' Collectives, Lawyers' Fees, Defense Lawyers	DATE DISTR.	1 April 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	1
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1. Bulgarian lawyers are not permitted to practise their profession privately. With the collectivization of all activities in the country, the legal profession has also been collectivized. The cooperatives which have been organized for lawyers are known as "Turidicheska Knaltatiya"; they may have a minimum of seven and a maximum of 30 members, and are subordinate to the Svet Advokati (Council of Lawyers). A Svet Advokati is to be found in every city possessing a court. It controls and disciplines the subordinate lawyers' collective.
2. Each lawyers' collective is administered by a secretary-lawyer who assigns cases to member lawyers when the client has not previously indicated a lawyer of his own preference. A client who requests a specific lawyer has his request granted without difficulty.
3. Fees for defending cases are fixed by the magistrate (sic) and are listed in a special schedule which provides for a maximum of 6000 old leva for the defense of a case. A change in the schedule is envisioned which would make lawyers' fees more uniform and higher than previous ones.
4. The income from each case is divided as follows:
  - a. 60% to the lawyer who defends the case;
  - b. 20% to the expenses of the collective; and
  - c. 20% to the common fund of the collective to be divided among its members.
5. A reform of the above division of fees is planned which would give 75% to the defending lawyer and 25% to the expenses of the collective.
6. Although a lawyer is free to defend his case by using all possible means at his disposal, this freedom is somewhat limited, especially in the political trials. In the latter, the lawyer must take special care not to justify the guilt of the defendant as a consequence of the present regime, as the lawyer would thereby incriminate himself.

1. Comment: Referred to in the 1952 Sofia Telephone Directory as Kolektivni Advokatski.

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth	DATE DISTR.	1 April 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
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1. The DSNM (Dimitrovski Sŭyuz-na Narodnata Mladezh; Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth) is a youth organization, having a political-cultural base, to which young men and women between the ages of 14 and 26 and of any social class or occupation may belong. Approximately 800,000 Bulgarian youths belong to the DSNM. The purpose of the organization is to give the youth a uniform political outlook and to guide their study and work. The DSNM is an autonomous organization in that it is not subordinate to a Ministry; the Bulgarian Communist Party itself supervises DSNM activities. The organization has its own directors and its own school in which courses are given for the development of instructors. Members pay a membership tax which varies according to the social-economic status of the individual; this tax is between a half and two leva per month.
2. Twice a month in all schools, factories, and other associations, the members of the DSNM get together and, under the guidance of an instructor, discuss political, social, and economic problems. Particularly in the schools, students must express their ideas as to how they intend to put into practice the doctrines they have been taught.
3. The membership tax mentioned above is used to cover regular expenses, to maintain the school for instructors, and pay directors and administrators of the school and of the organization itself.
4. The school for DSNM instructors occupies a two-story edifice at 16 Massaryk Street, Sofia. Courses last a scholastic year. An average of 80 students, from 20 to 25-26 years of age, are enrolled in each course. In order to be admitted, the youths must have a thorough political and cultural preparation, and in the field of work, a solid technical background. During the course students receive room and board free of charge at the school. In addition, each student is given monthly a "study allowance" which amounts to 200 leva for single students and 400 leva for those who are married. Clerks and laborers enrolled in the school are excused from their regular jobs while attending courses. Youths who are students (usually those enrolled in universities are selected) must, on the other hand, keep up with their regular studies. To follow both courses at the same time requires great application. Classes are held in the morning from 8:00 to 12:00 and in the afternoon from 2:00 to 4:00.

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5. The course of instruction includes the following;

- a. History of the Bulgarian Communist Party;
- b. History of the Soviet Communist Party;
- c. Economic and political science; and
- d. Philosophy ( dialectic materialism).

Teachers are selected from among the more politically and professionally prominent university instructors.

6. Students use texts translated from Russian by a "Writers Cooperative"; these texts are furnished by the school. At the end of the course students who pass the examinations are given the title "DSNM Instructor" and then return to their own work. From time to time, according to the directives of the DSNM central organ, these "DSNM instructors" promote and direct DSNM meetings in the schools and factories. The best of these graduates may enter politics.

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